

# Diamet®

## Metformin XR/Glibenclamide

### Forms and presentation

Diamet® 500/2.5: Film coated tablets: Box of 30.

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### Composition

Diamet® 500/2.5: Each film coated tablet contains Metformin Hydrochloride 500mg in extended release form and Glibenclamide 2.5mg.

Diamet® 500/5: Each film coated tablet contains Metformin Hydrochloride 500mg in extended release form and Glibenclamide 5mg.

Excipients: lactose, sodium lauryl sulphate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium starch glycolate, quinoline yellow, povidone, crospovidone, magnesium stearate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose, methacrylic acid copolymer, polyethylene glycol, sunset yellow (Diamet® 500/2.5), titanium dioxide (Diamet® 500/2.5), brilliant blue (Diamet® 500/5), polysorbate (Diamet® 500/5).

### Why should you take Diamet®?

Therapeutic class: Drugs used in diabetes.

ATC code: A10BD02.

Diamet® is an oral anti diabetic prescribed to control type 2 diabetes (Non insulin dependant). Diamet® combines the dual action of 2 anti diabetics Glibenclamide and Metformin. Glibenclamide stimulates insulin production by the pancreas and helps your body to use it properly. Metformin lowers sugar production by the liver, and sugar absorption by the small intestine, and increases your body's sensitivity to insulin.

### What should you know about Diamet®?

Diamet® is prescribed when diet and exercise prove to be insufficient to control your blood sugar levels. Diamet® may be used in combination with other oral anti diabetics.

### What is the recommended dosage of Diamet®?

#### ADULTS

*For patients not previously treated with diabetes medications*

The recommended starting dose is 1.25mg of Glibenclamide with 250mg of Metformin once or twice daily with meals. The dosage can be increased every two weeks until blood sugar levels are controlled. The maximum recommended daily dosage of Diamet® for previously untreated patients is 10mg of Glibenclamide with 2000mg of Metformin.

*For patients not previously treated with Glibenclamide (or a similar drug) or Metformin:*

The recommended starting dose of Diamet® is either 2.5 or 5mg of Glibenclamide with 500mg of Metformin twice daily with meals. The maximum recommended daily dosage of Diamet® for previously treated patients is 20mg of Glibenclamide with 2000mg of Metformin.

#### CHILDREN

Diamet® is not recommended for use in children.

#### OLDER ADULTS

Since kidney function declines with age older patients are usually not prescribed the maximum recommended dose of Diamet®.

### How is Diamet® taken?

Diamet® is taken once or twice daily with meals.

### What to do if you miss a dose?

Take the missed dose as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, skip the dose you missed and go back to your regular schedule. Do not take 2 doses at the same time.

### What to do in case of overdose?

Any medication taken in excess may lead to serious consequences. Diamet® overdose can cause hypoglycemia and needs immediate treatment. Lactic acidosis is another metabolic complication of Diamet® over dose. You should seek immediate treatment if you experience any symptoms of lactic acidosis such as dizziness, weakness, low body temperature, difficulty in breathing or rapid breathing, sleepiness, irregular or slow heart beat, and unusual muscle pain.

### Are there any food or drug interactions with Diamet®?

Diamet® can be taken with most other drugs; however it is important to consult your doctor before combining Diamet® with any of the following drugs: Airway-opening drugs such as Albuterol and Salbutamol, Beta-blockers such as Propranolol and Atenolol, Calcium channel blockers such as Verapamil and Nifedipine; Ciprofloxacin, Chloramphenicol, Diuretics such as Hydrochlorothiazide and Furosemide; birth control pills, Estrogens, Major tranquilizers, MAO inhibitors such as Phenelzine and Tranylcypromine Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as Ibuprofen, Naproxen, and Diclofenac; Niacin, Phenytoin, Probenecid, Steroids such as Prednisone, Sulfa drugs such as Trimethoprim and Sulfamethoxazole, Thyroid medications such as Levothyroxine; and Warfarin.

### What are the side effects of Diamet®?

*Side effects may include:*

Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, hunger, stomach pain, cold sweats, dizziness, headache, upper respiratory infections.

### Precautions about Diamet®

Drinking excessive alcohol should be avoided while taking Diamet® as it increases the risk of lactic acidosis, and may induce hypoglycemia. Malnutrition, missed meals, excessive physical activity, kidney or liver problems increase the risk of hypoglycemia. If you experience dizziness, cold sweats, shivering, consult your doctor. Dehydration may be one of the causes for lactic acidosis while on therapy with Diamet®, thus be sure to inform your doctor if you experience diarrhea, severe vomiting, fever, or your fluid intake is significantly reduced. It is important to inform your doctor if you have any heart problems prior to initiating your therapy with Diamet®.

### What are the cases in which you should not take Diamet®?

Diamet® is processed mainly by the kidneys, thus it must be avoided if you have kidney problems. It should be also avoided if you have liver problems, suffer from acute or chronic metabolic ketoacidosis, are taking medication for congestive heart failure, or if you are allergic to the drug or to any of its components. Your doctor may ask you to stop your medication temporarily if you have to undergo an X-ray procedure that requires injection of a contrast agent.

### What should you do if you are pregnant or breastfeeding?

Diamet® must not be taken during pregnancy. Make sure to inform your doctor if you are pregnant or planning to be pregnant while on therapy with Diamet®, Diamet® is not recommended while breastfeeding.

### How to store Diamet®?

Store below 30°C.

Keep in original pack in intact conditions.

**Date of revision:** February 2014.

### This is a medicament

- A medicament is a product which affects your health, and its consumption contrary to instructions is dangerous for you
- Follow strictly the doctor's prescription, the method of use, and the instructions of the pharmacist who sold the medicament
- The doctor and the pharmacist are experts in medicine, its benefits and risks
- Do not by yourself interrupt the period of treatment prescribed for you
- Do not repeat the same prescription without consulting your doctor
- Medicament: keep out of reach of children

Council of Arab Health Ministers  
Union of Arab Pharmacists

**Benta S.A.L.**  
**Dbayeh - Lebanon**

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